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# COMMANDERS DIGEST

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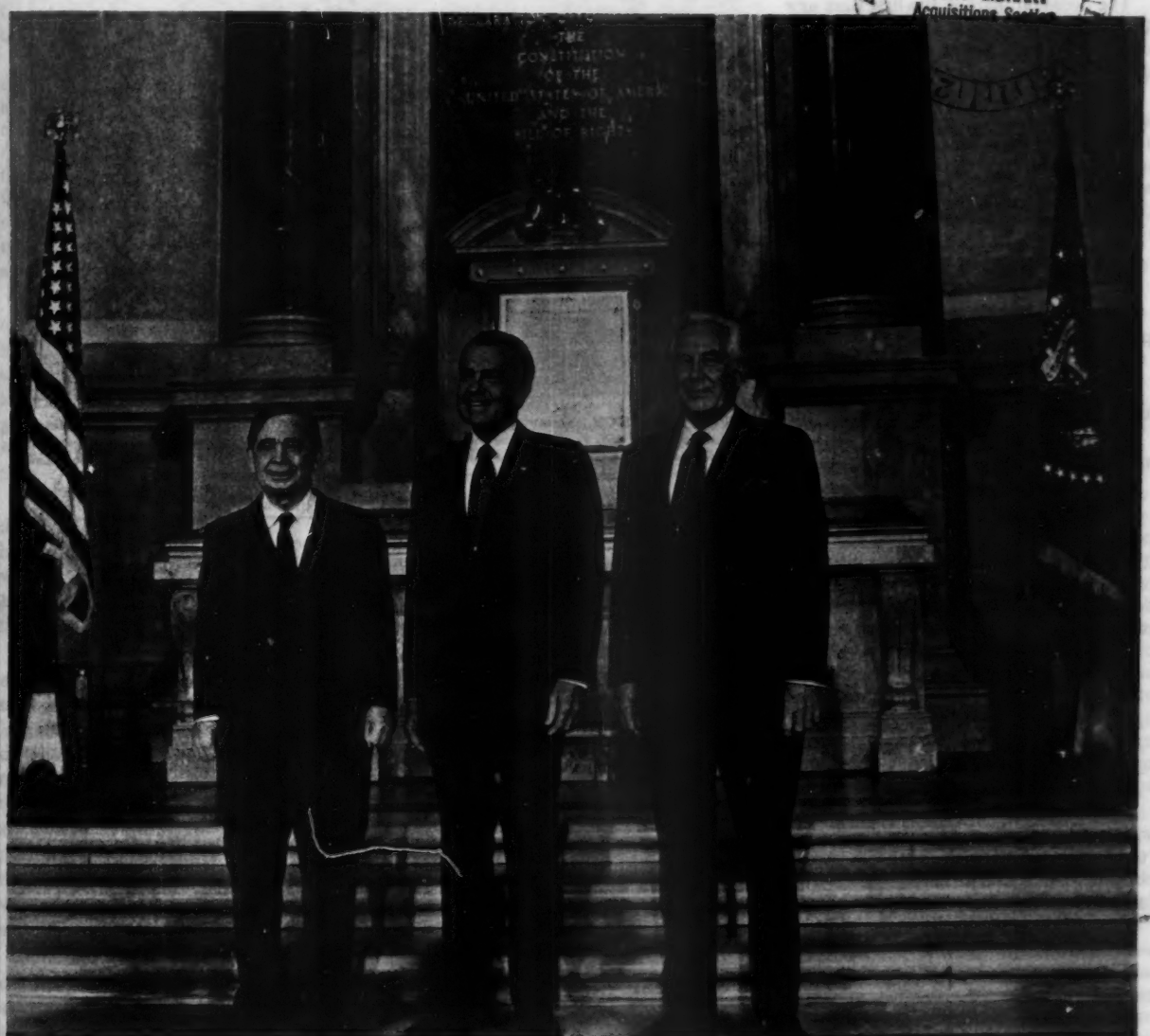

**A RARE OCCASION IN U.S. HISTORY.** President Richard Nixon, at a history-making ceremony in the National Archives Building in Washington, July 3, summoned the Nation to a five-year long "Bicentennial Era" that will culminate in the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution, July 4, 1976. Also speaking with the President at the Nationwide televised event were U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, right, and Speaker of the House of Representatives Carl Albert (D-Okla.), left. It was one of the few instances when leaders of all three branches of the United States Government (Executive, Legislative, and Judicial) have simultaneously participated in a single public ceremony. This photo captures that rare occasion. (See story in Commanders Digest, dated July 15, 1971.) (Official White House Photo)

**Tyndall AFB Is Two Time Winner**

# U.S. Air Force Base Wins DOD Conservation Award

Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, was presented the annual Secretary of Defense Conservation Award for 1970, July 7, by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) Barry J. Shillito.

The occasion marked the first time any U.S. military installation has ever received the award twice; the base also received the coveted DoD award in 1964.

The yearly conservation award is presented to the military facility that has, for the period, done most within its means to conserve its natural resources and contribute to the enhancement of the environment. The award program includes:

—Timber management;

—Soil and water conservation;

—Fish and wildlife protection and propogation;

—Base beautification;

—Air and water pollution abatement; and

—General enhancement of the environment.

**PRIVATE DISCUSSION.** Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, left, and Admiral John S. McCain Jr., Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Command, talk over matters of mutual interest July 15 following an informal dinner held in Sec. Laird's honor at the admiral's quarters at Pearl Harbor. Sec. Laird stopped over at Hawaii after meetings with allied officials in Korea and Japan.
(Official U.S. Navy Photo)

### Ceremony Remarks

In his remarks at the presentation ceremony, Secretary Shillito noted that 27 million acres of land—three per cent of the United States land mass—are under the direct control of the Department of Defense. "While large areas within this acreage," he said, "are improved with airfields, buildings and many other types of special facilities, there are unimproved open areas, woodlands, which constitute training facilities, safety areas and buffer zones that are essential to our operations and cannot be excessed.

"As custodian of this considerable amount of public property," he continued, "the Department of Defense has a moral obligation to conserve its rich assets for future generations of Americans.

"Long before the words 'conservation' and 'environment' became popular," he said, "the military took the initiative in grounds maintenance programs, selective cutting in the harvesting and sale of timber, restocking of fish and wildlife, soil erosion control and the curtailment of air and water pollution within the funds made available through the military construction programs. We are justifiably proud that our programs have progressed from mere grounds maintenance and rules for conservation, recreation, hunting and fishing to a well-defined natural resources policy giving full recognition to the improvement and enhancement of our environment. . . ."

### Two Questions

Mr. Shillito put forth two questions: "As we progress into the 10th year of this formal awards program, we ask ourselves where do we go from here? Can we be satisfied that we have the situation well in hand and can rest on our laurels?

"I think not!" he exclaimed. "The ecological revolution is upon us. We can no longer be content to cut and reforest a few acres each year, put and take fish from our lakes or release a few pheasants or turkeys. We must be aggressive and innovative in our thinking, willing to experiment, daring enough to try new ways.

"As our engineers plan our facilities," the assistant secretary went on, "let them dream of new ways to handle our trash and sewage. Let our wildlife specialists consider the reintroduction of native wildlife that once roamed our lands. Let us open our doors wider and encourage, to an even greater degree, the multiple aesthetic and recreational enjoyment of these lands for which we are only the temporary stewards."

Mr. Shillito noted that two other DoD installations were runner-up award winners: Fort Devens, Massachusetts and Fort Hood, Texas. Also, he pointed out, three additional installations were in the final competition and received honorable mention. They were: New Hampshire Satellite Tracking Station, New Boston, N. H.; the Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlester, Okla.; and the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida.

# Chief Of Staff Sets U.S. Army Training Policy

Army Chief of Staff General William C. Westmoreland has established a new training policy for the U.S. Army.

Gen. Westmoreland sent the communique to commanders July 15 stating, "We must reaffirm our confidence in the dedication, judgment and professionalism of the officer corps by decentralizing the management and conduct of training. Only by doing so can we enhance the realism and effectiveness of our training to produce the best possible level of mission performance."

The existing policy of specifying certain training subjects as mandatory will be discontinued by the Department of the Army. Unit commanders at battalion level and below will now receive training guidance in the form of mission-type instructions, rather than by detailed directives.

The general has placed training into three basic categories:—mission training, individual training, and that training which deals with the soldier's personal knowledge of his rights and responsibilities.

Mission training is that training a unit must conduct to accomplish military tasks it may be assigned. Individual training includes such areas as the soldier's individual job, physical fitness and proficiency with his assigned weapon. The third category, the soldier's personal knowledge of his rights and responsibilities, includes training in the Code of Conduct, the Geneva and Hague Conventions, Service benefits, race relations and drug problems.

This new training policy will not affect current programs of instruction for basic and advanced individual training, preparation for overseas movement, or Service school courses, the communique stated.

**Soviet Comparison Is Made**

# Dep. Sec. Packard Outlines Strategic Arms

*"I believe it is most important for us to face the realities of the situation. Although we do not know either the long-range or short-range development and deployment plans of the Soviet Union, because they operate in a closed society, we do have considerable evidence of what they have actually been developing and deploying. . . . we estimate that in the last three years, exclusive of research and development, the Soviet Union has been spending up to twice as much as we have on strategic forces."*

This was the crux of a statement relative to strategic weapons systems made July 13 by Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard before the Subcommittee on Arms Control, Committee on Senate Foreign Relations.

"I would like to comment briefly, insofar as security requirements and strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) permits in this open session, on our basic policy with respect to strategic weapons systems, and how this policy relates to arms limitation," the deputy secretary stressed. "At the outset, I think it important to emphasize, in our view, that decisions taken in the past two years have helped the prospects for meaningful SALT talks. As Secretary [Melvin R.] Laird has emphasized many times, no one has a greater interest in the successful outcome of SALT than does the Department of Defense.

"That is one reason why," he continued, "an essential element of our policy with regard to strategic system deployment has been restraint. We have taken only those minimal steps, we believe, necessary to provide for essential security without damaging the prospects for SALT. This has been our basic policy from the President's first decision on SAFEGUARD in March, 1969, to date. We have proceeded at a measured and orderly pace, subject to review and modification as developments dictate, in order to preserve an effective deterrent."

"In all candor," he said, "I must, unfortunately, report to this committee that a similar restraint has not been evidenced by the other side.

"Our deployment policy is derived from the doctrine of strategic sufficiency. As the President explained in his Foreign Policy Report to Congress last February, the United States and the Soviet Union have reached a point where small numerical advantages in strategic forces have little military relevance. We could have chosen to increase our strategic offensive force levels through additional force deployments, or to proceed with a full deployment of SAFEGUARD or other defensive systems two years ago. We have explained our rationale for not doing so many times and instead have taken those minimal steps to preserve our security in the absence of a SALT agreement."

Gen. Westmoreland, right, answers questions during a recent interview at the Pentagon. At left is Air Force Senior Master Sergeant Bob Strickland of the American Forces Radio and Television Service, Washington.
(Photo by USAF SSgt. James Hatheox)

**Face Realities**

**Continuing, Mr. Packard said, "I believe it is most important for us to face the realities of the situation. Although we do not know either the long-range or short-range development and deployment plans of the Soviet Union because they operate in a closed society, we do have considerable evidence of what they have actually been developing and deploying. I am certain that all members of this Committee are aware of the continuing momentum of Soviet strategic programs.**

**"The magnitude of the Soviet effort is reflected in the absolute amount of resources which we estimate they devote to their strategic forces as compared to**

**(Continued On Page 6)**

# Chairman Of Joint Chiefs Of Staff Tells Newsmen Armed Forces Are Reflection Of American Society

The Nation's security was the theme of an address by Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, before members attending a meeting of the National Newspaper Association, June 25, at Rochester, New York. In his statement, Adm. Moorer spoke of recent trends in the public's attitude toward the military establishment, prospects for an All-Volunteer Force, proposed defense spending, and the growing threat of Soviet military power.

Attending the affair were newspapermen with readerships of almost 30 million "at what we have long called the grass roots level," Adm. Moorer pointed out, and urged his audience to carry his concern to the American people.

Following are portions of Adm. Moorer's remarks:

Anti-military sentiment . . . has become more pervasive in our society within the past few years. I have no doubt that public disenchantment with the war in Vietnam has been the primary cause of this anti-military syndrome. Vietnam has served as a catalyst and springboard for a loud, articulate and vindictive attack on almost every aspect of our national security policy, the performance of our military forces, and the credibility of your civilian and military leadership.

**HISTORIC RIDE ON THE MOON. APOLLO 15 Commander, Air Force Colonel David R. Scott, and Lunar Module Pilot, Air Force Lieutenant Colonel James B. Irwin, will guide their Lunar Roving Vehicle along the edge of the half-mile-wide, 600-foot-deep Hadley Rille, following their scheduled voyage to the moon beginning July 26. Command Module Pilot, Air Force Major Alfred M. Worden, will orbit the moon while his colleagues gather scientific data. Inset from left to right are Col. Scott, Lt. Col. Irwin and Maj. Worden.**

**(Teledyne Ryan Aeronautical Illustration by Robert Watts)**
**(Inset: Official NASA Photos)**

### Emotional Rhetoric

The public has been the target of constant and highly emotional rhetoric, seeking to expose some sort of so-called military-industrial complex, charging that military forces serve only to foment provocation and should, therefore, be slashed, and alleging that threats to our national security are exaggerated at budget time solely as a means to persuade the Congress into appropriating excessive and unnecessary defense funds. Many of these same proponents proclaim that the magnitude of defense spending denies funds to domestic programs which would greatly benefit the welfare of the American people.

Now these voices of dissent and criticism should and must be heard in a democratic society—and if we ever lose this freedom, we have all failed. And I will submit that, by and large, these voices represent the honest opinions of their proponents.

But my real concern is that these voices, because of their persistence and the amplitude afforded them, have influenced an attitude in some sectors of our society that is generally hostile towards the military establishment. To me, this a very unjust and dangerous attitude, which, if our fellow countrymen allow to continue unabated, will have very dire consequences for our armed forces and for the ultimate safety and security of this country.

### Reflection of Society

America must not lose sight of the fact that the armed forces of the United States are a reflection of American society. In fact, I know of no other organization that comprises more of a cross-section of the American community. So the attitudes that prevail in the civilian sector of the country are infused to a significant degree into the military establishment. It just stands to reason that, if the young people being drafted into military service come from an anti-military society, they are more likely to be anti-military in their orientation. The resulting implications for morale, discipline and duty performance are severe, and the Services even now find that they must devote increasingly more time, effort and resources to a conversion of these hostile attitudes—and this certainly detracts from focusing on the primary mission of the armed forces, which is the defense of our country.

Current problems of drug abuse and

racial unrest illustrate this point altogether too realistically. These are very serious problems and the leadership of your defense establishment fully recognizes our obligation to work hard toward their solution.

But these are not solely military problems; they are national problems and they must be regarded in that context or a meaningful and enduring solution cannot be achieved. **The point that I really want to emphasize is that the military cannot be made the "whipping boy" for the ills of society.**

### One Other Aspect

Now there is one other aspect of societal attitude which has a detrimental impact on the military organization. It is most unfortunate that we have built up in the minds of the people, and particularly the young people, the feeling that disrespect for authority is altogether consistent with the freedom of speech we enjoy. It seems to make no difference whether it is a parent, a teacher, a policeman, or anyone in the public service—even the President of the United States—there is a tendency to degrade and be disrespectful of those in authority.

**In the military, disrespect for authority simply cannot be tolerated, for it saps and thereby weakens discipline, and, without discipline, a military organization is unable to fulfill the mission for which it is intended. A military organization is not and can never be a Democracy. Those who serve in the military must give up some of the freedoms they enjoyed as civilians in order that those who remain civilians can continue to enjoy all of the freedoms of this Nation. So, the permissive environment that many of our youth experience at home and in their school years cannot be expected to be the yardstick for service in the military.**

### Discipline and Customs

Now let me make it clear that discipline and military customs are not synonymous terms, even though there is, in many cases, a profound interrelationship between the two. There are many military customs, carry-overs from the past, which stand as irritants to the American youth of this generation. Our military leadership must, and is, examining all aspects of Service life in order to eliminate or adjust those irritants which are not relevant to good discipline and thus make military service more meaningful for all.

**ADM. MOORER**
(U.S. Navy Photo by PHC Bill Mason)

But, while the Services can adjust to contemporary hair styles and mute the reveille bugles of the past, they must not dilute the discipline that summons obedience to lawful orders. It is essential to victory in combat and it is imperative in the many sensitive situations in which our armed forces almost daily find themselves, where a single breach of discipline could result in a harsh setback to U.S. security. The military profession is a tough and demanding career of discipline, which is more often than not self-imposed.

The American people must not only thoroughly understand this difficult aspect of military service, they must support it. While many may sympathize with the individual sacrifice these demands make on the individual, they cannot demean the military services for setting this standard of conduct for their personnel, for if they do, eventually our young men will be unwilling to make any such personal sacrifices.

### Beyond Vietnam

Looking beyond Vietnam, you are aware that the Nixon Administration has established the goal of an All-Volunteer Force and elimination of the draft. But we must look at this objective realistically. We simply cannot expect to attain an All-Volunteer Force, quantitatively or qualitatively, unless the American people put their full support behind it.

The Congress may appropriate the necessary fiscal support and the Services may make great strides in making mili-

**(Continued On Page 7)**

**PROUD LADY GENERAL.** Jeanne M. Holm, Director of Women in the Air Force, became the first woman in the U.S. Air Force's 24-year history (as a separate Service) to be promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Gen. Holm, who has directed the WAF since 1965, received her new stars July 16 from Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr., left, and Lieutenant General Robert J. Dixon, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, at a Pentagon ceremony.
(Official U.S. Air Force Photo)

## DEP. SEC. PACKARD

(Continued From Page 3)

**what the United States is spending. For example, we estimate that in the last three years, exclusive of research and development, the Soviet Union has been spending up to twice as much as we have on strategic forces."**

Turning to certain specific aspects of Multiple Intercontinental Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV) and Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) systems as related to arms limitation, he stressed that our initial proposals at SALT included limitations on both systems. It has been and continues to be our policy that all strategic systems are negotiable and that the proper place to resolve the complex issues is at the negotiating table, rather than by taking unilateral measures. In this sense, our existing and planned strategic systems represent "bargaining chips," as in our judgment do Soviet strategic systems.

**Explained Rationale**

"We have explained the rationale for our ABM and MIRV programs many times in the past," Mr. Packard said. "Sec. Laird discussed details of the FY 1972 SAFEGUARD program in his Report to Congress last March. He pointed out that the President's program for SAFEGUARD would continue progress both toward satisfying our strategic objectives and in SALT. As he noted:

**" 'The SAFEGUARD program is designed to achieve several strategic objectives. In addition, the present program provides flexibility for several SALT contingencies and possible outcomes. It does not prejudge either the decisions to be made in SALT or the possible results of SALT. Until it becomes clear that an agreement adequately constraining the Soviet threat to our retaliatory forces is attainable, the program will proceed in an orderly and timely manner. To do more could reduce the chances for success in SALT: to do less could erode our security and reduce Soviet incentives to negotiate seriously in SALT.'**

"The principal emphasis in our ABM deployments, as well as in our other strategic programs," the deputy secretary said, "has been to assure continued maintenance of an adequate deterrent. The then existing SENTINEL ABM program was modified in 1969 by slowing the original deployment plan already approved by Congress, keying the program to the emerging threat as we see it each year, and re-orienting the system to provide more timely protection for our land-based deterrent forces. We continue to believe that the path we chose with respect to SAFEGUARD was proper and represented an appropriate balance between risks associated with the growing threat and restraint appropriate for progress in SALT.

**To Emphasize Defense**

"A I have already pointed out, SAFEGUARD was planned to emphasize defense of our retaliatory forces. Further, those SAFEGUARD sites planned for initial deployment in ICBM fields defend some of the most sparsely populated portions of the United States. To an opponent interested in maintaining second strike retaliatory forces, this part of the SAFEGUARD deployment presents little threat."

He said, "We are convinced that our SAFEGUARD program has provided an incentive to the Soviets to negotiate strategic limitations. The Defense Department believes it would be foolhardy to take unilateral disarmament actions at this time, both from the standpoint of national security and with respect to realistic chances for continued progress in SALT.

"Our deployment of MIRVs was also motivated by a desire to insure the effectiveness of our strategic retaliatory forces," he went on. "The original decision to proceed with MIRV in the mid-1960's called for small re-entry vehicles to increase the number we could carry on one missile to enhance penetration capability. Although there are erroneous impressions to the contrary, the fact is that the small size of the MIRV'ed warheads resulted in a lower capability in our forces to destroy Soviet retaliatory forces than could otherwise have been the case. The MIRV'ing of MINUTEMAN with small re-entry vehicles actually resulted in at most equal capability against a hardened target when compared to un-MIRV'ed MINUTEMAN. The small re-entry vehicles actually chosen for POSEIDON, however, resulted in reduction of its hard target destruction capability to at best about two-thirds of what it might have been."

Mr. Packard asserted, "The MIRV'ing that was chosen was designed to provide an increased number of incoming objects against a Soviet ABM. In short, as I said earlier, our MIRVs were designed to insure our retaliatory capability; in the process, it actually reduced our potential counterforce capability. Furthermore, this Administration made a deliberate decision *not* to improve the accuracy of our MIRV, thereby improving hardened target destructive capability, to what was and is technically possible.

**"In sum, our strategic force deployment policies are compatible with arms limitation, and our decisions on the deployment of these forces have been consistent with the goal of achieving an acceptable agreement. As you know, President Nixon, May 20, announced a significant step forward in the negotiation of a SALT agreement. I would cite this**

**See Commanders Digest, dated June 3, 1971**

**progress as a clear indication that our programs have not hindered or made meaningless such negotiations; quite the opposite is demonstrably true. Of course, we cannot, at this time, predict the specific details of an agreement, but the fact that we have returned to the negotiating table with an announced commitment on the part of both governments represents, in my judgment, major progress.**

"Finally," the deputy secretary concluded, "I want to stress that our goal of strategic sufficiency is clearly compatible with arms limitation. We are encouraged by the progress to date. It is our firm belief that our on-going programs designed to preserve strategic sufficiency have helped make this progress possible.

"To change these programs now would, in my judgment," he said, "be counter-productive to the goal we share in common—an arms imitation agreement that enhances national security and contributes to achievement of a generation of peace."

**COMMANDERS DIGEST**

**THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.**

**Editor: John R. German**

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## ADMIRAL MOORER

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tary life more attractive, but these measures alone won't fill the bill and we're deceiving ourselves if we think they will. The armed forces of the future are going to be smaller forces. They must be manned with highly-skilled, educated, and motivated personnel.

**If we don't have quality people, with broad-range knowledge and technological skills, our military will be inadequate to perform its assigned role, and its leadership will lack the competence to meet the challenges of the future. And, aside from this requirement, we cannot overlook the fact that anyone who volunteers for military service must also volunteer integrity as well as personal commitment, and he must accept discipline and challenge in return.**

We cannot expect young people with all of these qualifications and traits to volunteer for, and remain in, military service, or any organization for that matter, when that voluntary service is constantly criticized or appears to lack the full support, confidence, and appreciation of the American people. It is just human nature.

### Public Support

Too many people seem to take for granted that our military will continue to perform exacting jobs, intolerant of error, while at the same time they lack the public's support. Too many people take for granted that our men and women in uniform will continue to accept family separation and sacrifice in service to our country, while at the same time being degraded and demeaned. Too many people take for granted that increased pay and allowances will, alone, retain dedicated, competent, and highly-motivated personnel in our armed forces. Too many people take for granted that the morale of the armed services is solely a military problem and responsibility.

Let me assure you that none of these things can be taken for granted. The morale of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines depends in great measure on the attitude of the American people. Remember that morale depends on pride, and pride in turn depends on self-respect. When any of these factors drop out of the equation, morale suffers, and when morale in our armed forces suffers, we don't have just a military problem, we have an American problem.

So, I believe that the American people must give recognition and must encourage our young people that the military profession is a worthy, meaningful, and productive career. As I have said many times, the American people can't have it both ways. They can't, on the one hand, demand or take for granted an adequate defense of this country, and, on the other hand, demean or degrade those who devote their lives to our defense. I can think of no more succinct way to state the case.

### Defense Spending

Now, let me take just a few minutes to discuss defense spending in relation to other national priorities. An examination of the Federal Budget will unmistakably reveal that, since the end of Fiscal Year 1968, there has been a drastic shift in priorities, away from defense and to civil programs.

In FY 68, defense spending claimed 9.5 per cent of our gross national product (GNP); in the FY 72 budget now before the Congress, defense outlay requests amount to 6.8 per cent of GNP, the lowest percentage of GNP since 1951.

In terms of total Federal spending, the Defense budget has decreased from 42.5 per cent in FY 68 to 32.1 per cent in FY 72, again the lowest in 20 years.

Now if we compare the FY 68 and FY 72 budgets in constant dollars—that is, adjusting the FY 68 budget for pay and price increases—defense spending has decreased by $23.9 billion. At the same time, civilian programs have increased by $36.4 billion.

In other words, two-thirds of the real increase in civilian spending can be viewed as having been financed by defense cut-backs.

There is one other facet of the Defense budget that impacts severely on the military—the rising costs of manpower. In the budget for FY 72, manpower costs—to include pay and related costs—will claim 52 per cent of the total Defense budget.

In FY 64, just prior to the Vietnam buildup, manpower costs were about 43 per cent of the budget. In terms of dollar outlays for manpower, we will be spending $17.6 billion more in FY 72 than we were in FY 64, and our military personnel strength will be over 100,000 less than in FY 64. By 1974, we expect that manpower costs will be more than 60 per cent of the the budget.

So, as we absorb these higher costs of manpower, and as the costs of modern weapons continue to rise, we have fewer real dollars to invest in force modernization.

### Soviet Threat

Let me turn now to the trend on the international scene which I view with deep concern and which I take every opportunity to explain: the growth of Soviet military power. No subject is more important to the future well-being of this Nation and no subject is more important to peace.

For the past several years, while the United States has been involved in a costly and enigmatic war in Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union has dramatically and purposefully expanded its military power on a global scale. Their advances in strategic nuclear power occupy the forefront.

I recently testified before the Senate Sub-committee on Arms Control that no longer does the United States have a clear superiority in strategic nuclear weapons. From a position of definite inferiority at the time of the Cuban crisis, the Soviets have moved to a position of parity.

At this very moment, we find ourselves behind the Soviets in the deployment of intercontinental ballistic missile launchers, and I must add that our deployments ceased while theirs continue, and even now they are engaged in a new construction program for ICBM silos which causes me great concern.

### Submarines

Also, they are building submarines of the Polaris type—which we call their Yankee class—at a rate which, if continued, will allow them to overtake us in total numbers of operational Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles by 1974.

As you may be aware, the United States has active programs for converting some of our Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles and SLBM forces to the multiple warhead configuration. . . . These programs should help us to maintain a lead in total numbers of strategic offensive warheads during the 1970s.

But should the Soviets develop a multiple warhead weapon—and their test pro-

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## ADMIRAL MOORER

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grams indicate that this is a distinct possibility—then they have the potential to overtake us in offensive warheads, owing to the considerably greater "throw weight" or payload capacity of their missiles. In intercontinental bombers, the U.S. has a substantial lead, yet even in this area the Soviets are now developing a new swing-wing bomber which they may decide to produce and deploy for the intercontinental mission.

### Strategic Defense

Defensively, the Soviet Union has for years held a commanding lead over the United States in strategic defensive systems. In air defense radar sites, command and control facilities, surface-to-air missile launchers and interceptor aircraft, they lead in all categories. They are ahead of us in anti-ballistic missile defense and they now have a system deployed which is designed to provide an area defense for Moscow and the surrounding region.

Looking at their buildup in the general purpose force category, they have systematically modernized their own army and those of the Warsaw Pact to provide greater mobility and striking power. In aviation, they have maintained a systematic fighter development program and they are now producing a fighter—the Foxbat—that is substantially faster than any U.S. aircraft in operational use. Our new fighter aircraft for the Navy and Air Force are in the development stage and will not be in operational use for two to four years.

### Naval Power

With respect to naval power—and I include both naval ships and Merchant Marine—they are moving "full steam" forward. The day has long passed since the Soviets regarded their navy only as a coastal defense force and they now fully recognize all of the advantages—military, political, and economic—of establishing worldwide presence with naval power. They have developed a sizeable combat surface ship capability; they possess the largest submarine force in the world; and they are expanding their Merchant Marine capability from about 12 million tons to 20 million tons. Their operations fan out to every ocean area of the world. In just about every aspect of military power they have a momentum which we simply cannot ignore.

Now let me place this impressive and multi-dimensional expansion of Soviet power in proper perspective. Today, I do not believe that the United States is in a position of inferior military strength in over-all comparison with the Soviet Union.

However, the balance is precarious in some very sensitive areas, and when I view the momentum of their building programs, I have to be deeply concerned, lest our marginal posture of today will slip to a posture of inferiority in the not-too-distant future. This we must avoid at all costs. Above all, we simply cannot allow the Soviets to achieve a clear-cut strategic superiority.

### SALT Talks

Next month, we will reconvene our talks with the Soviet Union, in the hope of negotiating a limit to strategic armaments. Certainly, negotiation is the preferred method of preserving our strategic sufficiency, particularly when we consider the consequences of a costly arms race. But in light of the Soviet momentum, we have asked the Congress to approve FY 72 budget programs that allow us to proceed with some modernization and development programs which will provide us with a hedge against a continuation in the Soviet buildup. We must protect those options for the future which will assure the adequacy of our strategic deterrence in the years ahead.

Similarly, in the general purpose forces area, we have asked the Congress for funds to allow modernization and improved readiness of the smaller active forces that are programmed for the future. The lead time required in weapon system development argues emphatically against any hesitation.

Americans must be keenly aware that the programs, the policies, the decisions we make today will determine the security of our country tomorrow and whether or not we will be forced to retreat in the face of confrontation.

### Generation of Peace

**President Nixon has chartered a course for a generation of peace in which we will strive for a resolution of those issues which divide nations through negotiation rather than confrontation. Yet, as the President has stated many times, we must maintain our strength, for strength is prerequisite to a viable foreign policy and strength is essential for peace.**

## Gen. Davis Is Nominated For High DOT Position

President Richard Nixon has announced his intention to nominate retired Air Force Lieutenant General Benjamin Oliver Davis Jr., to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation (Safety and Consumer Affairs), Department of Transportation, Gen. Davis will succeed Willard J. Smith, who resigned effective July 1, 1971.

Gen. Davis retired from the U.S. Air Force in February, 1970. While on active duty, he held the highest-rank as a black officer in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Since November, 1970, he has held the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Transportation (Safety and Consumer

GEN. DAVIS

Affairs); in September, 1970, he assumed the additional responsibility of Director of Civil Aviation Security in the Department of Transportation.

Gen. Davis served in several important command capacities in Korea and the Far East before his assignment to Germany in 1957. In August, 1967, he assumed command of the 13th Air Force at Clark Air Base in the Republic of the Philippines. He became Deputy Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Strike Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, in August, 1968, and held the position until his retirement.



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